

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1900.

Vol. 52, Tuesday, July 31, 1900.

JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	82,470	17 Sunday	83,910
2	83,805	18	81,550
3	85,580	19	82,670
4	81,850	20	84,080
5	86,090	21	83,930
6	82,830	22	83,260
7	82,150	23	84,765
8	81,160	24 Sunday	84,990
9	83,325	25	82,150
10	85,860	26	82,460
11	82,900	27	82,890
12	81,850	28	82,490
13	81,590	29	82,090
14	82,340	30	84,550
15	82,090		
16	82,660		

Total for the month, 2,494,335

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed, 40,269

Net number distributed, 2,453,735

Average daily distribution, 81,791

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was 410 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.

J. F. FARISII.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 23, 1901.

NEW YORK'S DUTY.

In the harmony now said to exist between the Hill country faction and the Croker city faction of the Democracy of New York State there is enough of promise to lead to the hope that New York's electoral vote will be counted for the Democratic national ticket.

It is undoubtedly true that if Hill and Croker stand together in an earnest determination to swing New York into the Democratic national column this year, not allowing their differences in State politics to affect this determination, their efforts are likely to be crowned with success. It is from its own fractional fights, more than from the assaults of its Republican enemy, that the Democracy of New York in New York has most frequently suffered.

The Democracy of the country at large will hope that the confidence expressed by Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee will prove to have been well founded and that New York Democrats will stand shoulder to shoulder for their party in the great battle now beginning. If they loyally accept their responsibility in this campaign it offers to them an opportunity for signal distinction in party history. They can win the battle for the national Democracy by winning the battle in New York.

THE KILLING OF HUMBERT.

In the assassination of King Humbert of Italy by the anarchist Bressi the crowned heads of Europe once more come face to face with that dread terror which is their own peculiar curse and whose menace follows them throughout their state lives.

There is something soul-chilling in the certainty with which the slayer of Kings shows his terrifying form at intervals in the world's history, claiming his august victims as a tribute in every generation. Alexander of Russia, the Empress of Austria, Humbert of Italy—these are the victims of our own times. Others there are, the Queen of England and the Prince of Wales among them, who have been threatened by the same fate, but have escaped by the merest accidents of good fortune. A phase of the same madness—the homicidal mania directed against the rulers of nations—caused the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield in this country and of President Carnot in France.

The civilized world may not safely show any mercy to these killers of Kings and others high in power. They must be dealt with as mad dogs are dealt with. There is no choice between methods when anarchy lifts its crazed head to strike down its prey. At such a time all the powers of civilization must be used as a vigilance committee to bring the criminal to speedy justice. For if civilization is to live it is necessary that order and not chaos shall prevail—and anarchy is chaos incarnate.

POVERTY AND EDUCATION.

In her paper read before the University of Chicago Dames Miss Katherine Davis threw some practical light on the relation between poverty and education. Miss Davis demonstrated by a calculation extending even to the daily menus that a student could maintain himself and his wife on \$300 during the school year of nine months, or at a rate of \$1.11 a day.

The recent assertion of Professor Woodward that no more than 10 per cent of the pupils of the public schools were forced by the poverty of their parents to abandon their studies has been repeatedly questioned and the contrary dogma maintained that no man could support his family and educate his children on \$2 a day.

Trustworthy statistics on this subject

are hard to obtain. The fact that their own poverty is not a popular subject for discussion with those who suffer mildly is one reason for this. In addition, the mere statement of the parent that he withdrew his children from school because of poverty is always subject to his definition of poverty. This definition would vary widely according to the income of the father.

The assertion seems fair, despite calculations to the contrary, that the ability of a parent to educate his children depends less on his income than on the value he places on an education and on the sacrifices he is willing to make to secure the education.

FOR THEM TO SAY.

Probably the most significant feature of the figures recently published in The Republic, showing the logical location of the decisive battleground of the present political campaign, is that which indicates the important part to be played this year by the German-American element of American citizenship.

As shown by The Republic's review of the field, the fight of 1900 will be won and lost by election results in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. In the first six of these States there is a large German-American vote—large enough to carry those States for the platform and ticket favored by the German-Americans.

The men of German blood who now constitute so large a proportion of the population in these States owe to the Republic their freedom, their prosperity, their happiness. They or their fathers found in this country a haven of refuge from the imperialism and militarism of the Fatherland. The reason that this grand old Republic held out its arms to them and sheltered and loved and protected them is because it stands for freedom, for justice, for the rights of man. It was founded in protest against the very sins of Empire from which they emigrated. Under its glorious creed it promises that these sins shall never prevail in this country.

Will it be for the German-Americans to make this American promise impossible of fulfillment in future? Having themselves found a refuge in this country, shall they now force it to surrender that refuge which gave them safety from the tyranny of Europe? Are they willing to deny to others the shelter and safety so grateful to them in their time of tribulation? Knowing the evils of imperialism and militarism, will they fasten these evils upon their adopted country? Having been rescued from Empire by the Republic, will they now betray the Republic to Empire? It should be as impossible for a German-American to vote for the American party of Empire against the Republic as for a strong man to strike down at his feet the foster-mother who nurtured and sustained him in his days of weakness and helplessness.

CHOOSE YOUR MAN.

As between Alexander M. Dockery, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, and Joseph Flory, the Republican candidate for the same office, the people of the State have no good reason to hesitate in casting their votes.

Mr. Dockery's record in public life is that of a straightforward performance of duty. He has been faithful to every trust reposed in him. He has been careful and conservative always. His service in Congress was of a nature that won for him alike the confidence of the business men of the State and the official endorsement of organized labor. He has not posed as the special champion of any one element, but he has at all times striven for the best interests of the whole community. He has never been found playing fast and loose with the people or trying to stand on both sides of any public question.

Mr. Flory has had practically no experience in public life, and almost his first act in coming before the people as a candidate for the high office of Governor of Missouri is of a nature to discredit him in the eyes of straightforward men. His course in working for the passage of the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill and then in beginning his gubernatorial campaign by condemning Governor Stephens for having signed that measure was not honest. There is a warning to the people in such a course. A man who will thus stoop to trickery and deceit is not a man to be trusted. It is a policy common to demagogues who seek to "work" the people for their own selfish ends, the howler against evil measures, who is nevertheless found striving in behalf of those measures at the critical moment, the favorite instrument of the promoters of such measures.

The guaranty for Mr. Dockery's faithful service as Governor of Missouri is found in his record. The disqualification of Mr. Flory for election to the governorship of Missouri is found in his record. It is a choice between a sincere and faithful man and an insincere and unworthy man. The voters of Missouri should elect Mr. Dockery the next Governor of Missouri by one of the biggest majorities known in the history of the State.

DAMAGE FROM CURRENTS.

It seems not unlikely that a coming together in the courts may result from investigations with regard to electrolysis which owners of underground gas and water piping have for some time been making. These investigations prove conclusively that electric street railway science has lagged in the solution of its problems.

In a recent paper Dabney H. Maury, engineer of the Peoria Waterworks Company, definitely charges the failure of the Peoria steel standpipe some years ago to electrolysis produced by currents from adjacent street railway tracks. Two persons were killed and fourteen injured in this accident. In the investigations by civil responsibility the investigators, by means of electrometers, traced the current from the street-car tracks to the standpipe and through the water mains back to the dynamo at the railway power-house. At each joint in the pipe or break in the continuity of the conductor deep pittings, due to the carrying away of the metal by the current, were observed, and in addition the material taken from the corroded pipes was found by chemical analysis in the surrounding soil.

The remedies for electrolysis contemplate a direct wire return for the current to the power-house, where it originates. The problem has been solved in

Cincinnati and recently in London by the double overhead trolley, and in New York and Washington by the underground conduit system.

In most large cities, St. Louis among the number, the street railways have entirely ignored the complaints made by gas and water companies and have persisted in allowing their currents to get back to the power-houses as best they can.

In view of recent investigations in electrolysis the question is interesting whether the street railway companies could not be held legally accountable for damage by electrolysis. Legal proceedings to establish this point, especially where a catastrophe like the Peoria standpipe failure follows, would have interesting results and would, it is not unlikely, tend to popularize the undergrounding of the wires and the removal of the trolley, feed, guard and guy wires which disfigure the streets of cities.

FOR THE OLD REPUBLIC.

In the steadily lengthening list of influential men in public life who supported Mr. McKinley in 1896 and who will oppose his reelection this year because of their condemnation of his un-American policy of imperialism and militarism there is found unmistakable proof of the maintained strength of true American sentiment in this country.

Senator Vest, in his authorized interview last Sunday's Republic, did not fail to call attention to this fact of Republican defection from the ranks of McKinleyism. He noted, also, that the Republicans opposing the President's policy were among the oldest and most experienced leaders of their party, the names of Edmunds, Sherman, Boutwell, Hale and Harrison being mentioned by Mr. Vest in support of the truth of this assertion. It is now easy to add to this notable list many other names of Republicans equally well known. Such conditions at such a moment are ominous to the administration party.

It is a reasonable certainty that as the time approaches when a decisive choice must be made between McKinleyism and Americanism there will be a host of other Republicans who will find themselves unable to vote for Empire as against the old Republic. Men whose ancestry is traced back to Revolutionary days cannot shame their blood by betraying the free government established by their fathers. Men who have been taught to love the Republic as the very figure incarnate of liberty and justice will not consent to dishonor the Republic by degrading it to policies of oppression and injustice. Men who found under the flag of the Republic a safe refuge from the tyranny of monarchical Europe will never assist to align that glorious standard with the cruel banners of the Old World in wars of conquest for the subjugation of weaker peoples.

This is the sentiment against which McKinleyism must prevail at the polls in November if the Imperial President is to remain in power. It is difficult to believe that the American people shall be seduced into a betrayal of the Republic by the sordid temptations of Empire. It will be far more in keeping with their blood and traditions if in November they administer to the McKinleyites a rebuke so stern and effective that never again shall an American President set fit to lead his party against his country.

The Democrats are not harking back to the embalmed beef and the favored contractors of the Spanish War for material to show the undesirability of reelecting McKinley. Other material is entirely as available and more recent.

No amount of indignant protest can remove or conceal the truth that the Republican policy of the past two years has been a policy of military encroachment involving repudiation of the Declaration of Independence.

If the Globe-Democrat is wise it will now change its utterances to conform with the true American tone of The Republic's editorial mistakenly credited to its columns by the Washington Post.

Government by force without the consent of the governed, taxation without representation, proconsul rule in subject colonies—this is McKinleyism as opposed to old-fashioned Americanism.

It isn't strange that the Robber Barons at the head of the various American trusts should be united in their support of the cause of Empire against a Republic of the common people.

Candidate Yates seems to be more pulled back by the performances of his predecessor, Governor Tanner, than he is pushed forward by the luster of his progenitor, Governor Yates.

The serious cutting of a stakeholder by a better warrants the addition of the stakeholder to the bootless reckless class which already includes the by-stander and the peace-maker.

Missouri is not apt to place in control at Jefferson City a Republican gang whom even a Republican Postmaster General denounced as the "d—dest outfit he ever saw."

Humbert's untimely taking off again suggests the thought that the King himself should be classed as among the "extra hazardous" occupations by cautious insurance underwriters.

Colonel Joe Flory will yet find that Republican Boss Baumhoff's wire is not a good conductor for a trolley that hopes to carry passengers to the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City.

It would be the irony of fate were the Republic to be betrayed to Empire by the votes of German-Americans whom it saved from Empire.

It must be confessed that the Chinese are sustaining their traditional reputation as the most secretive of the world's peoples.

The Happiest World.

With a favoring of love,
 And of liking quite a lot,
 And a knack of seeing beauty
 In every scribbled spot,
 And a heart that's brave and cheerful,
 And a mind that's sweet and clean,
 You could build the happiest world
 That the world has ever seen!

But without these simple things,
 If their homeliness you scorn,
 Casting them aside with sneering
 Of a self-satisfied air,
 You build of gold and diamonds
 In their place you build of lead,
 You've destroyed the happiest world
 That the world has ever seen!

REFLECT D. SAUNDERS.



THE ITALIAN LEGATION AT PEKIN.

The guard in the picture is composed of Chinese soldiers.

ST. LOUIS PIONEER BURIED IN CALVARY.

J. Burkhardt Hahn, Once a Leading Merchant Tailor, Was Nearly a Century Old.

LEAVES MANY DESCENDANTS.

Came to America From Heidelberg, Germany, in 1850 and He Retired From Business 25 Years Later.

J. Burkhardt Hahn, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis, was buried yesterday afternoon at Calvary Cemetery. He died on Saturday evening at his home, No. 2535 Chestnut avenue, of old age, after a week's confinement to his room.

Mr. Hahn lacked five years of being a century old and had lived almost half a

century in St. Louis. Old residents in the city are familiar with Mr. Hahn's name, as twenty-five years ago, before he retired, he was the most prominent merchant tailor in the city. Five children and numerous grandchildren, as well as great-grandchildren, survive him.

On account of his very advanced age the old gentleman's strength began to show signs of impairment about two months ago, though he still refused to be considered an invalid. It was his ardent desire to become a centenarian. When he was confined to his room a week ago both his mind and his body had entirely collapsed.

He died at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the funeral services were held at the family home and the burial took place immediately afterwards. Messrs. Charles Hahn Jr., Augustus Hahn, Gilbert Sears and Joseph L. Weiss acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Hahn was born in Heidelberg, Germany, on April 27, 1856. He was educated in the famous university town and married Miss Sylvia May, a native of the same place. In 1850 the Hahns decided to try their fortunes in America and crossed the ocean in a schooner, the "Hahn," which was bound for New York on the fourth of July after being on the sea for sixty-four days. They brought a family of eight children, the eldest of whom was 12 years old. After a year's stay in Nashville, Tenn., they came to St. Louis and Mr. Hahn went into the tailoring business. In the cholera ravages of 1854 Mrs. Hahn died and in 1855 Mr. Hahn retired from business.

The surviving children are Messrs. Anthony F. Hahn, Charles Hahn of Belleville, Ill.; William J. Hahn of Omaha, and Miss Lena Sears of East St. Louis and Francis Paulhaber of Heidelberg, Germany.

GAS PRICES RAISED.

Combined Companies in Peoria Make Radical Increases in Rates.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Peoria, Ill., July 30.—The combined gas companies of Peoria—the Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company and the Peoria Gas and Electric Company—which are under the same management, today gave notice of a great advance in the price of gas.

The advance is from 20 cents per thousand to \$1.15 for illumination purposes, and 75 cents if used for fuel. These are the net rates, the gross prices being \$1.25 and \$1.50, respectively. These are the highest prices Peoria has ever known, and will go into effect immediately.

THOMAS RANKEN'S ESTATE.

Letters of Administration Granted to David Ranken.

David Ranken applied to the Probate Court at Clayton yesterday for letters of administration on the estate of his brother, Thomas Ranken, Jr., who died at the Southern Hotel recently. The judge, in his opinion, stated that his brother did not, to his knowledge, leave a will. The heirs named in the application, besides the defendant, are Robert P. Ranken, a brother, living in Killbuck, Colorado, Ireland; William Ranken, Jr., and Mary Ranken, both from the same place, and Jane R. Ranken, now in the city of New York.

The application states that the personal property of the estate is valued at \$15,000. The application was granted, and Judge Randall is commanding with a firm hand and, having troops at his disposal, will be traced the whereabouts of the estate.

The surviving children are Messrs. Anthony F. Hahn, Charles Hahn of Belleville, Ill.; William J. Hahn of Omaha, and Miss Lena Sears of East St. Louis and Francis Paulhaber of Heidelberg, Germany.

THE TRUSTS NOT SO BAD.

Sam Jones Says Wide-Mouthed Politicians Are Curse of the Nation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Galesburg, Ill., July 30.—Sam Jones talked at the Galesburg Chautauqua today on "Shams." He took occasion to defend the trusts, declaring them to be beneficial, instead of harmful to society. "Not trusts, but wide-mouthed politicians, are the worst enemies of the country," he said. He denounced both McKinley and Bryan because neither would take a stand against

PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS ABOUT ST. LOUISANS.

Alfred G. Robyn will depart on Saturday of this week for Macedonia Beach, Mass., where he will visit Mr. and Mrs. Claude Knaptrick at their cottage. Later he will go to Nantucket Island, to be the guest at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Hume, remaining East until September 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Haines of Stewart place are entertaining Captain and Mrs. James L. Barnes of Hot Springs, who are en route to the Northern lakes, where they expect to spend the month of August. Captain and Mrs. Barnes and Captain Joseph S. Nanson were guests of honor at a dinner given on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jamerson of Cates avenue will go to Gull Lake, Mich., early next week for a fortnight of fishing. They expect to visit South Haven and other Michigan resorts. Mr. Jamerson is at present in New York, but will return home the last of this week.

News from Grand Haven, Mich., indicates that the St. Louis guests at this resort are indulging in much festivity. One of the pretty parties of the summer was given there last Friday night by Mrs. W. T. Aders of St. Louis, for her niece, Miss Amy Simmel. The function took place at the spacious annex of the Cutler Hotel, which was elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers for the occasion. One hundred young people danced to the music of a full orchestra, and the light summer evening frocks of the young women were said to be remarkably pretty. The reporters and society people of Grand Haven were among the guests, and the dance proved highly successful.

Miss Lydia Winter has returned from a visit in Burlington, Ia.

Mrs. Brainerd of Webster will depart the last of the week for Cedar Rapids, Ia., where she will visit for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Francis, Jr., have gone to their cottage at Middle Bass Club, Lake Erie, for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Eugenia Maginnis is now at Narragansett with a party of friends. She will remain in the East until October.

Miss Mamie Henry of Aubert avenue will go soon to visit relatives in Washington, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sauerbrunn and daughters, Misses Alma and Lotta Sauerbrunn, have gone to Put-in-Bay and the lake resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Davis and their family departed last night for a fortnight's visit to Put-in-Bay.

Mrs. Tom L. Cannon has returned from a trip to Colorado, which she made with the Alabama Press Association.

CONDITIONS AT NOME.

Typhoid Fever and Smallpox Prevalent.

Washington, July 30.—The official reports of Captain Tuttle of the revenue cutter Bear, dated July 6, at Nome City, Alaska, indicate that the epidemic of typhoid fever and smallpox, which has been raging since the summer of 1899, is still prevalent. The cutter, which has been in the Territory since June 1, at Nome City, Alaska, has been receiving at the Treasury Department. They contain many interesting details of the arduous work of the revenue cutters in relieving the suffering at the Alaskan coast. The Bear went to the assistance of two wrecked and straitened steamers, the "Hahn" and the "Hahn," which were in danger of being wrecked on the coast. The cutter rescued the crews and brought them to safety. The cutter also rescued a party of miners who were in danger of being killed by the epidemic. The cutter also rescued a party of miners who were in danger of being killed by the epidemic.

In concluding, Captain Tuttle says: "The situation along the whole coast is very serious. It is estimated that at present there is within a radius of taking the United States Post office as a center, of ten miles 2,500 people. Most of them are living in tents either on the beach or in the open air. The sanitary condition of the place is very bad. The houses, where houses have been erected, are simply filthy. Typhoid fever is raging and smallpox is also prevalent. The situation is very serious. It is estimated that at present there is within a radius of taking the United States Post office as a center, of ten miles 2,500 people. Most of them are living in tents either on the beach or in the open air. The sanitary condition of the place is very bad. The houses, where houses have been erected, are simply filthy. Typhoid fever is raging and smallpox is also prevalent. The situation is very serious. 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